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SITUATION REPORTS

POLAND

ll of the 25 Soviet divisions in the western military districts of the USSR which we believe would provide the bulk of any invasion force. Mobilization activity was observed at two divisions.

some units of a Soviet motorized rifle division stationed near Berlin were out of garrison on 1 December.

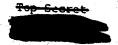
another Soviet motorized rifle division in southwestern East Germany may also have been on alert.

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Approved for Reggge

4 December 1980

Spirit Beginners to the second



Warsaw Pact Meeting Concludes

The Defense Ministers' session in Bucharest ended on the same note of discord as last year's meeting. Both were characterized as taking place in a "businesslike atmosphere," a phrase used to denote disagreement. The brief press release—almost identical to last year's—provided no details on the topics discussed.

The Polish situation probably headed the list, although other potentially divisive issues such as defense spending and equipment modernization probably also were examined.

Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov and Warsaw Pact Commander Marshal Kulikov returned to Moscow yesterday after attending the meeting.

Political Developments in Poland

In a dramatically worded appeal released late yesterday, the Central Committee called for an end to destructive strikes and for creation of "a front of common sense and responsibility."

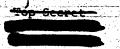
Claiming that the future of Poland is at stake, the statement tied the Central Committee to the "renewal of political life" that has become the slogan for Kania's moderate policies. The Committee also lashed out at "people in Poland who do not hide their counterrevolutionary goals" and vowed to "upset their plans" for "anarchy and chaos."

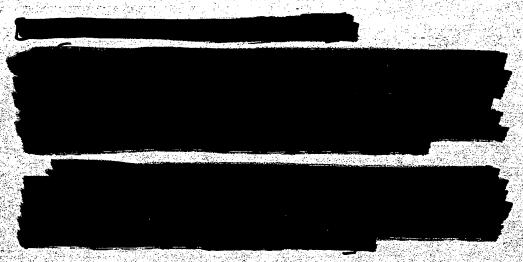
Underlining the regime's sense of determination about bringing militants under rein, the Polish media announced yesterday that the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense had met and expressed "profound concern" over the "serious threat" to social and economic order. This seems to suggest that the Central Committee made some decisions on the conditions for the use of force.

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Economic Developments

Warsaw yesterday retracted the part of Foreign Trade Minister Karski's speech announcing Poland's attempts to reschedule until after 1985 Western debts due in the next three years. The revised version of the speech said instead that Poland would seek new credits to finance current repayments.

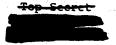
Soviet Media Coverage

Pravda's coverage of Kania's opening speech on Monday played up the tougher part of his remarks at the plenum. At the same time Pravda omitted Kania's statement that conservatives must understand that the Polish regime's new direction is unshakable. In his closing remarks to the Central Committee session on Tuesday, Kania attacked domestic enemies of socialism more explicitly than in his speech on the opening day of the session. Meanwhile, Izvestia has assailed the Western media—especially in West Germany—for inciting trouble in Poland.

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Meeting in Prague

East German Premier Stoph completed two days of talks on Wednesday with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Strougal. The meeting seemed to have been hastily arranged at Prague's request and was the latest in a flurry of exchanges between high-level East German and Czechoslovak officials aimed at least partly at putting pressure on Poland.

The ostensible purpose of the visit was to coordinate bilateral economic relations for the next five-year plan; this was also the stated purpose of Strougal's recent visits to Bulgaria and Romania.

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